THE YANKKES and the Yankee papers, who are, to a great extent their exponents, and none the less so that they veer around at every turn of the popular breeze, have now adopted the theory that Gen. LEE is the embodiment and the great and almost the sole strength of what they are pleased to call " the rebellion." The New York Herald says that "if ever a man was a nation, if ever Louis XIV was France, LEE is the rebellion." We can all see, or think we see, that this theory is false, but at the same time it ought to teach us that however highly we appreciate General LEE, the enemy appreciates him still more highly, and that to get rid of such a dreaded opponent there is hardly anything to which they would not resort. It ought to, and we trust it will, have its influence with General LEE himself, in making him more careful of a life so dear, so precious to his country and his countrymen, so much dreaded by his foes and the foes of the

The fall of General LEE would clothe the Confedera. cy in mourning. It would be felt as a personal lossa private affliction-by every true man and every true his own to risk-it belongs to his country, and that country demands that it shall not be exposed to the risks of the battle field. We cel assured that General country.

But General LEE, as great and good a man as he ismuch as he is beloved and revered, not only by the army, but by every man, woman and child in the Confederacy-is not, after all, the Confederacy itself, nor the cause itself. The cause is just, the Confederacy is right, and the cause would have been just and the Confederacy would have been right, even though General LEE never had existed, and would not cease to be so even were Providence to order that General Lee should be removed from the command of the Confederate armies. If it be the will of Providence that the Confederate cause shall succeed, it will succeed through the instrumentality of General Lee, or if he is removed, then through some other instrumentality.-Providence, in whose han is he is simply an instrument. The same Providence that has raised him up, can as to take up the sword should be drop it-to wield the trancheon should it fall from his grasp.

No mere men, neither General LEE nor President Davis, although to us they are the foremost men of all the world-certainly so far as the Confederacy is concerned-neither of these men are the Confederacy .-They simply represent it. They wield its power. The people are the Confederacy-its strength is in their spirit and determination. The loss of men like these not to unsettle their determination, and it would not. Soon their spirit would rise with the occasion, and oth ers would perfect the work which these leaders had be-

Along the Line of the Rathroad.

The time at which the train from Weldon to Wilmington passes the most important points on the Railroad, renders it almost impossible for the wounded soldiers to receive that attention which would not otherwise be withheld from them. As, for instance, we understand that the train which reaches Wilmington at 9 or 91/4 a. m., passes Goldsboro' about 2 a. m., Warsaw and Megnolia about 41/2 or 5 a. m., hours at which ladies could hardly venture out. We are informed also that the connection at Weldon is so close, so little time in Town Creek, near Salisbury, last Sunday, whither are a great many of large size. I found long avenues tack was ordered to be made on our left at Cold Harelapses between the arrival of the train from Peters- he had gone for the purpose of bathing. burg and the departure of that for Wilmington, that little opportunity is given for bestowing upon the soldiers the attention they so much need. We think, To the Senate of the Confederate States : however, from what we have heard, that something in the arrangements might be considerably improved with a slight expenditure of additional attention.

We know the people along the line-at least we employees of newspapers." think we do, and we believe they are as much devoted to the cause, and as willing to do all that can be done for the suffering soldiers as any people in the Confederacy. It there be any want unsupplied, any omission made, it is only necessary that it should be duty of defending their country which would no apply pointed out to them

THERE would appear to be little doing for a few days past in the vicinity of Richmond. The latest pa pers from that city hardly venture to speculate upon what GRANT's next movement may be, or what his last retrograde may mean. Few think that he will remain long quiet. The following from the Richmond Enquirer of Wednesday, may be interesting as a speculation. It is hardly more :-

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY. Scou's report that in Saturday last the enemy towed up James river, above the mouth of Powell's creek, a ponbreaking through the lines of Gen. Lee. But as he failed to force his way through, the aforesaid pontoon bridge may prove useless above the month of Powell's creek, which is in Prince George county. This constructed pontoon bridge river oc r Harris n's Landing, or opposite City Point, it would enable him o hrow his army speedily across, and push on to Petersburg, while Gen. Lee was making the circust around by kichmond. The Southside is now the point taking Richmond except by si ge-by taking possession of

Bridge in Charles City county, going to Grant's army. It is supposed to be a party reconneitering the way for Grant going over the James, if Lee will permit him. Yesterday firing was heard in the country below Rich-

mond, from the direction of Bottom's Bridge. These who heard it supposed it to be below Bottom's Bridge, and with the terms of the Constitution. several miles turner south of Turkey Ridge.

A miserable humbug is going the rounds of the press Baded " An Incident of the Siege of Charleston." It is credited to the Charleston Mercury, and tells a long story about Miss Anna Pickens, daughter of Ex-Governor Pickens, being killed by a shell, and screets, committing sundry outrages, to the annoyance of all that. The thing is of Yankee manufacture. It never occurred in Charleston, and never appeared in ly a night has paused without some person being robbed any paper of that city.

WE learm from the Bahama Herald, (Nassau,) of the 1st, that the steamer " Ccquette," on her voyage from Wilmington to that port, was chased for thirteen hours by a side wheel steamer, supposed to be the late Margaret and Jessie. During the chase some portion of her cargo was thrown overboard. She arrived at ter for a person to be out after dark, and if some step is Nassau safely, however, on the 1st.

NOTICE TO PAROLED PRISONERS.—Colonel ROBERT Ould, Confederate agent for the exchange of prisoners, gives notice in the Richmond papers that all Confederate States officers and men delivered at City Point previous to June 1st, are declared to be exchanged .-All Confederate States officers and men, and all civilians captured at any place, and released on parole prior to May 7, are also declared exchanged. A reservation is made in the last as to certain of the prisoners captured at Vicksturg, July 4, 1863.

Ir was not at all hot yesterday. On the contrary it was rather cool, the thermometer not rising above 90, which may be regarded as quite moderate,

We have before us, through the courtesy of Captain BURROUGHS, a copy of the London Times of the 14th May, which is certainly the most enormous affair in the way of a daily newspaper that we have ever seen, containing 18 large and closely printed pages, of which over 11 are filled with advertisements, leaving only 7 pages of reading matter.

In the London Times, Standard and News of the World of the 13th, 14th and 15th, the chief topic, so far as the Confederacy is concerned, appears to be the visit of the Confederate sloop of war Georgia to the port of Liverpool. The especial partizins of the North in the House of Commons-such as Mr. BARING, FOR STER and COBDEN, had made speeches in that body object ing to the admission of the Georgia into a British port as not consistent with the duty which Great Britain owed to a friendly country-the United States. The Times of the 14th, accuses the Confederates of a sys tematic abuse of British neutrality. It says :-"We have above all things to take care that our

ports are not converted into stations of hostilities, or mployed as a vantage ground by either belligerent. It is now perfectly notorious that a systematic abuse of our neutrality has been practised by one of them in this very manner. It is equally certain that it is only by international comity that a commissioned ship is allowed to enjoy the immunity of her flag by coming family in the Confederacy. General LEE's life is not and going where she lists. The jurisdiction of a neutral Power over its own ports is absolute, and it need give no reasons for any regulations which it may see fi o make in respect to them. The United States exercised this power in 1794 by banishing French priva-LEE is too good a patriot to resist this demand of his teers from their ports upon a friend'y requisition from England. It may, therefore, well be asked whether we are any longer to extend courtesy to a belligerent which has shown so little consideration for us. The Confederate Government has, to say the least, manifested an entire disregard of any interests but its own. Rather than place us in an embarrassing position the Danish Minister duly informed Lord Russell that a man-of-war was in process of construction in this country for the service of Denmark. This is the honorable and straightforward course, but it is not that pursued by the Confederates or their friends in England. They have never scrupled to practice any deception on the Custom house that might serve their purpose and tend to compromise us with the United States. Delicacy, therefore, would be misplaced in our future relations with them. It was, perhaps, scarcely open to us to refuse admission to the Georgia after receiving both ber and the Alabama at the Cape, and following hitherto the general peage of respecting a warlike commis-General LEE, we are assured, feels this himself. He sion implicitly. If it should prove to be true that she habitually acknowledges his dependence upon Divine has disappointed expectation as a cruiser and is to be sold at Birkenhead, we shall be relieved of further responsibility in respect of her. If any attempt should be made to transfer her armament and crew to the Alexeasily raise up another, and even human wisdom can andra or the s'eam rams, we shall know how to deal' see that, great as he is-first as he stands in the hearts with it. In the meantime it is proper to consider of his countrymen, there are not wanting others worthy | v hether some intimation should not be conveyed to the authorities at Richmond to the effect that no vessel hereafter absconding from our harbours in the same way shall have access for the future to an English port. is not consistent with the honour of any nation to tolerate a system of fraud upon its laws; nor is it for our advantage, as a naval Power, that the ports of the whole world should be available to an enemy whose own ports we may have hermetrically sealed. Suppose we had the misfortune to be at war with Prusia, and had blockaded her coasts effectually with what feelings should we hear of so-called Prusian cruisers issuing from New York and swarming might depress their spirit, but even such a loss ought over the Atlantic Ocean? This is an issue which must be faced, now that the example of the Tuscaloosa has taught us how rapidly a navy may be generated out of a single cruiser. 'here is no disgrace in profiting by teaching of facts, and adapting remedies to evils as they arise. When the American war began we followed the guidance of general rules developed out of exigences of former wars, and we did righdly. We have since learnt that these rules are in some respects inadequate, and it is equally in accordance with justice and with sound policy to modify them from time to time by

tenance of impartial neutrality.

Confederate Senate on the 7th instant :

I regret that a sense of duty compels me to return to the S-nate, without my signature, a joint resolution which originated in your honorable body entitled "Joint Resolution in regard to the exemption of editors and The terms of this resolution extends to editors o

magazines and periodicals, other than newspapers, to gether with their employees, the exemption from mili tary service as is now accorded in favor of newspapers. I see no reason for exempting these citizens from the to all authors, publishers, booksellers, printers and other persons counected with the publication of books, pamphlets, religious tracts and other reading matter. At a moment when our lives, our liberty, and our in- planation of why Butler was whipped on the 16th ult dependence are threatened by the utmost power of our He says. enemies, when every citizen capable of bearing arms impelitic to add to the list of ex mprions without the most urgent necessity. Seeing no such necessity, and

Richmond, 6th June, 1884 toon bridge, with sixty tents pitched upon it. Perhaps To the Senate of the Confederate States of America:
this is the bridge upon which Grant hoped to pass after A bill, which originated in the Senate entitled An act A bill, which originated in the Senate entitled 'An act tillery for ordeance duties," has been presented for my signature, but it contains a provision founded on an will span the I ver, and should Grant reach the James error of fact, which compels me to return it without to Richmond, and there is no position on the Peters-

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

turn it without my approval.

approval, that the error may be corrected. that the acting ordnance officers having been found duly | mained with safety more than a day or two. He would of restricting the Executive in choice of persons to ber of Gen. Butler's army into such a position. The Grant had not come to time. to the James river. All circumstatues point to Grant's fill the offices created by the bill, to a list of employees army had no business there. There were no charges of The writer also states that Butler had strongly for prosperity. Our steamers are here to take our meraccordance with the express intention of Congress nor

JEFFERSON DAVIS. Richmond, June 7, 1864.

For the Journal. MESSES. FDITORS: Allow me, through the columns of the Journal, to call the attention of the proper authorities to the fact that nearly every night a party of men, said to belong to the O. S. Navy, are allowed to roam the the men, and to the terror of the women and children .-It is a notorious fact that, for the past two weeks, scarceof their watch or money, or an attempt made to enter some house for the purpose of robbery. I do not charge that these men do belong to the Navy, but it seems to be dressed in Navy style.

On Thurs day night last an attempt was made by some three or four persons to enter the house of Lt. H. B. Willis, by forcing open the back door. Lt. W. came home about ving back those parts of Gen. Butler's line in confu- morning and surrendered. the time, and they were seared off-Now, Messra. Editors, it is getting to be a serious mat-

not teken to prevent a repetition of these outrages, I would suggest the propriety of the citizens arming and protecting themselves; at any rate they might then have FAIR PLAY.

A Noble Woman. A North Carolina soldier who, lies wounded in one would have been a place of vast importance willy and astute little creole may, however, chance to and public prosperity—we contess we cannot comprebuggit from Gen. E. Kirby Smith, dated Camden, Ark., of our hospitals, is being attended by his wife, who to us. Petersburg would have been a splencame on for the purpose of nursing him. She says that did base for any operations Gen. Butler wished to she will not allow him to suffer for anything, and that make, and his army would have been safe there. Then rams attacked our ironclads and gunboats, near Dutch of accidental, it was designed; if designed what was permitting the use of the following extract: all that faithful nursing can do to restore him speedily, he would have cut off a very important channel of sup. Gap, at 3 o'clock this morning. The firing was the the reason? Are our Merchants and those amongst us shall be done; for she is acknown for him to return to plies to Lee's army, and from thence, with the assis most rapid and furious that I ever heard. It lasted for for mercantile pursuits engaged in an illicit troffic? — and brilliant campaigns of the war, lasting only 50 his post at the very earliest day, in order to assist in t ace of our gunboats, he could have cut off all rein- about an hour, when all was quiet. I presume we either Are our warehouses and docks building to accommo- days. With 22,000 men we have deleated 50.000, in beating back the invaders. Dearly as she loves her f reements and supplies comming from the South finished them or drove them back and up the river. other blessings. While some may say "what is the country to me without my family?" she more wisely inquires "what is my family to me without my country to me without my family to me without my country to me without my family to me without my country to me without my family to me without my country to me without my family to me without my country as including all toward Richmond.

Several colored men have come within our lines to-day. They report that Lee has been driven back by found existing in our commerce with the Confederacy? When the Mother Country acknowledged the Confederacy and 1,200 wagons. &c. None of my contemptibly absurd to need refutation. No contemptibly absurd to need refutation. try ?"-Pet. Express.

From the Charleston Courier.

Correspondince from Brinnds. Readers of the Courier will perhaps find something loss of human life and limb. of interest in the following extracts from a letter received by a gentleman of this State from a friend now on his way to Europe. This tourist, a disabled soldier whose services were lost to the Confederacy by a wound month (May), and the letter to which reserence is made was written from St. George's, Bermuda, on the 15th of May. We hope to be able to lay before our readers many accounts from the same pen, of scenes, incidents and opinions beyond the water. So keen and acute an observer will hardly fail to gather much in the course of his travels, which may histract as well as amuse

those who do not erjoy the same opportunities: Presuming that my letter sent by the City of Petherein made, as to the climate, agricultural and social has a sumed an importance which neither the inhabiittle shops to be found on King street, Charleston. - enthusiastic as provel with which it was received by The wharf accommodation is small, and the only hotel | the Yankee public illustrates the character of that exa small second rate concern. The inhabitants of the traordinary people. town are principally English and negroes, the latter po litically on equal terms with the whites; yet socially, and we may be sure that he had some reason for the longing to the English army, a regiment of which is alces of his army. It was no cause of concern to Grant ways stationed here. A few Confederates may be that in their wild but fruitless attack on the Confederates which is in the hands of English speculators, who are trod the remaining life out of th ir agonized and imsucking the very life blood of our country. They are ploring com ades, but on his soldiers the effect must generally selfish dogs, who would sacrifice anything for have been very serious. It is not in human nature, money. They all profess strong Southern feeling, yet not even in Yankee nature, to stand such sights uny, they are a vile set; yet some good men are among with which the Butcher imposed this horribly trying an honest man, and, I an told, au efficient efficer. A against their leaders than against their enemies. The few others may be found.

Major W. told me the other day that there were one accertained impossibility of breaking through thousand tons of bacon and pork here belonging to the the Confederate Army. At all events, we may be sure Government and awaiting shipment; much of this is | that without some powerful motive of this kind, Grant spoiled, much more destined to be in the warm summer | never could have been forced to send a flag of truce to now in port leading. Three of them have just arrived | telling the truth do not attach so much importance to from England and more are expected. It is thought the act. We know that the facts will speak for themthat there will be twenty five or thirty vessels running | selves at last : We know, likewise, that our first duties between this place and Wilmington during the coming after a battle are due to the brave men who have sealsummer. I fear that all of our corton will be taken ed with their lives or testified with their blood their deaway without giving back much substantial benefit, and vo tion to their country's cause. But with a man like we will be left at the close of the war without a bale Grant, who cares nothing for the lives of his soldiers for credit. There are some facts with reference to the and all of whose energies are engaged in bolstering up sending out Confederate Bonds which it seems to me a ficitious reputation, by means of the most unparallelshould be brought to the attention of the Government. ed lies, the obligation—in fact, no consideration at all. They are sacrificed out here in Europe at about eight | Hence if he has been forced to admit the truth, by conpence on the dollar, and as that is better than paying fessing defeat, he must have acted under some extraord-twenty for one for exchange, a great amount of them inary pressure. Richmond Whig are sent out, and in that way our obligations at the close of the war will not be to ourselves, but in great measure to these English, who are buying them now at a merely nominal sum. The business, I tear is carried on to an enormous extent. As soon as I find out more about the matter I will write.

May 17.-It is raising again to day and has been for two days past. The air is very damp and disagreeable; the houses here being made of porous stone, are ever known. A ride to Hamilton at the other and court end of the Islands the other morning was perfectly delightful, in company with Mr. - of and Mr. - I hired a fly in the early morning and is en route to Grant with 6,000 veteran troops. set out. The roads, cut of the limestone rocks and the light of experience, with a view to the better mainscenery along the route very beautiful. I notice very with Grant had been interrupted by a violent storm : The tone of the whole long article of the Times, of little cultivation—have never seen a field larger than WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 2, 1864-

ly degenerating; so with all the rest, and yet this is a hold them, and also the first line in front of Smith.

ate Government direct for Liverpool, this afternoon, the main assault, but were repulsed with loss in every and reach there probably in fourteen days. I am very instance. Several hundred prisoners were taken but anxious about our military affairs, but very hopeful- I cannot say what number, nor estimate either our or have news but to the 10th-regret much to hear of the enemy's casualties. During the night the enemy Jendins' fate.

Butler's Operations on the Southside.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from "near James river," May 20 h, undertakes an ex

Gen. Butler is censured in your very valuable paper ought to be found in the ranks, I cannot but deem it for two reasons: First, because, in neglect of the supposed advice of Gen. Gillmore, he did not fortify the position he held before the second line of rebel works on the believing the precedent set by this resolution, if passed, 16th inst.; and secondly, because he withdrew his forces to be productive of evil effect, I am constrained to re- after the battle of the 16th had been lost. I admit that if Gen. Butler 'ad fortified his position on the 15th, ne might have withstood the rebel attack on the foggy morning of the 16th, and thus escaped the responsibility of the fearful loss sustained by our army; but I contend that even in that case he would have been obliged eventuto authorize the appointment of additional officers of ar- ally to abandon the position, and effect a retreat under perhaps greater difficulties; as the result shows that press. he had not a sufficient number of men to force his way burg and Richmond rail road where he could have for-The bill contains the following proviso: "Provided tified bimself in a short time, so that he could have reing by the inferior officers and rank and file.

posed of. The manœavers during the fight were very whole scheme. military genius did not stand at the head of affairs. The ler's department : enemy mar covered very skillfully and rapidly, throwing his solid columns of troops up in various parts of morning (June 1) the enemy attacked General But-Gen. Butler's right flank; then, rapidly as the swoop again repulsed. of an eagle, he struck his centre, and then his left, drision, and inflicting, but meeting; great loss.

Gen. Butler's grand mistake consisted in not seizing, in the first instance, upon the great strategic point of one army South of Richmond-that is, Petersburg .-

be deceived by it. Gen. Butler's campaign south of force of rebels in our front, and that the inhabitants of commerce that would necessarily result? We look up self, had horses shut under us.

The Butcher's Flag of Truce. Grant has at last come to a flag of truce. After suffering his dead to lie unburied in the thicke's of the truce, expose his own mendacity, he has finally allow arrival of the wife of the General commanding. ed himself to make this first but most conclusive admission of deleat. Nobedy su poses that motives of hu manity have prompted the Butcher of the Wilderness in this mat'er. His past history shows that no such sentiment has ever influenced his brutal soul. What teraburg reached you. I will not repeat the observations the Yankees themselves think of him may be inferred from the answer invented for him in reply to a labri condition of these islands; but as they are compara- cated application from Gen. Lee-"he had not time to tively unknown to our people, and I cannot fill my let- bury his own dead; but purposed to adverce immediter with anything more interesting, I will add such ately." There was, of course, no truth in the stateother points as my wider acquaintance and more ex- ment, except in so far that Grant had no time to tended observations have rliented. Just at this time, bury his own dead. No such communication passed in connection with our bl chade business, this place petween the two Generals at the time referred to, for the simple reason that Lee was never in a position requirtants nor the world ever dreamed of, nor for which was | ing him to ask permission to bury his dead; nor was the place prepared. The little town of St. George's, Grant ever master of the field after an action. But, on the island of the same name, is the focus of block- rather than contess his repeated defeats, and thus give ade running. The harbor is safe, deep and of sufficient the lie to his assertions of victory where he encounter extent to hold five or ten times as many vessels as are ed only repulses, he let his dead tester in the recking ever likely to come here. The town itself is small, sun rays, and his wounded die like dogs on the ground with little narrow streets resembling alleys, cut out of where they had been stricken down by Confederate bulthe limestone rocks, without pavements; the houses lets. Nevertheless, the story shows exactly what his principally of one story; the stories resembling the cwn countrymen think of their lavorite leader, and the

But the great Butcher has had to ask for a truce. about the same relative status prevails as with us. Yet asking other toan the ordinary and obvious one of huinstances are not rare where negro women have bought | manity to the wounded and the dead. Perhaps he for themselves white husbands, the men generally be has been forced to it by the complaints or remonstranfound here, engaged in the blockade business, most of rate lines the Yankees stumbled over putrid corpses or imagine it is their interest so to do. Physiognomical- moved; nor can we doubt that the brutal indifference hem. Major Norman Walker, our Consular agent, is ordeal on his men, must have incensed them far more growing feebleness of their assaults may have To give you some idea of the business of the place, seen due to this cause as well as to the nonths approaching. There are eight or ten vesse's General Lee. To be sure, we who are in the habit of

> From the Richmond Whig. LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES. Yankee papers of the 4th inst have been received.

The following is a summary of the news:

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST RICHMOND.

The Yankees are still bamboczled by mendacious telalways damp. The scenery bout this little place is egrams from the seat of war, and cunningly devised favery fine-the river from the signal station and bar- bles in the leading newspapers. The Philadelphia Inracks behind the towr, the most enchanting that I have quiver says that the Government has at last resolved to concentrate its forces, and collect around Richmond such an overwhelming force as to render it physically impossible for the rebels to defend it successfully. Pope

Here is Stanton to Dix--the latest official bulletin. winding around the hills, were perfectly good, and the except one, announcing that telegraphic communication which we have given the conclusion is disrespectful and one of our garden spots, yet the soil on the sides of the 2:30 P. M .- To Major General Dix :- A despatch hills and in the valleys is very productive. The ani- from Gen. Grant, dated this morning, June 2, at mals raised here are about like our own. I notice very | Bethesda church, 7 o'clock A. M., has just been re-THOS. HYDE, aged ten to twelve years, was drowned few birds. No trees but cedars. Of bleanders there ceived. It states that "Yesterday afternoon an atof them, and, as they are in full bloom, they added much | bor by the Sixth corps and the troops under Smith; to the charm of my ride. Nothing more is needed to Warren, Burnside and Hancock being held in readi-THE FOLLOWING VETO MESSAGES were sent in to the convince me of the impracticability of slave emancipal ness to advance in their respective fronts. The attack tion than the condition of things in these islands. Un- was made with spirit about 5 P. M., continuing until til the commencement of this war, which has given it a latter dark, and resulting in our carrying the enemy's fictitious prosperity, this place was most unequivocal works on the right of the Sixth corps, where we still

paradise for slaves compared with the West India "The latter, however, were commanded in the rear which made those carried untenable. The enemy made I will leave in a steamer belonging to the Confeder- repeated assaults on each of the corps not engaged in made several assaults to regain what they had lost, but

No despatches from any other quarter have reached the department to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'ry of War. The following unofficial paragraph gives two items

of "novel news:" G.n. Torbet is reported to hold Cold Harbor, on the there n-notes that may place the present great and

Chickahominey, this morning. The steamer George Washington from White House. at 7 o'clock this morning, tas arrived. It is reported that General Firzhugh Lee and five hundred of his cav alry were captured last night while attempting to make a raid in the direction of the White House. General Smith made the capture.

CPERATION OF THE SOUTH SIDE.

We copy the following from the Petersburg Ex-A vindication of Butler's campaign appears in the Philadeiphia Eagairer, which has been evidently pre- our steamers, with the exception of perhaps two, up bill to establish a Bureau of Foreign Supplies. The Senpared with Butler's knowledge and approval. It is for the Mother Country, the Northern States of the ate again rejected the bill to authorize two army reporters claimed that Butler has accomplished all that was ex- old United States, or the outer Islands? Is our merpected of him, and that the failure to capture Rich- chandize to be exported to either of the above points ; for which Grant is making he has abandoned all hope of qual fied for appointment, according to the regulations have been exposed continually to attack in front and mond rests with Grant and not Butler. Butler secured or do we expect to import conton, tobacco. &c., to any of the War Department, and being already on duty in rear, and on the left flank. The fact is, that Gen. But- a base on James River, immediately threw out a large considerable extent therefrom? Is the R. V. Hotel Petersburg, and, with his cavairy, catting and destroying the field, under the orders of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad mainly filled with guests from England, Europe, the field, under the orders of the Secretary of War, ler's retreat from Drewry's Bluff to his fortifications near orce, destroyed the Richmond and Petersburg railroad mainly filled with guests from England, Europe, the the Danville railroad and starving the city into surrender. Shall have preference of appointment under this act," Bermuda Hundreds, was clearly the part of wisdom and the reheig for twenty one days and at the same time. failure to cross the Chickshominy may materially alter his | There are no acting ordnance officers on duty in the prudence, and probably saved his army from destruc | the rebels for twenty-one days, and at the same time is wise and profite ble to ask such questions, if it be plans; but should be once succeed in fixing himself on the field, and I learn, on inquiry, that the persons so des- tion. General Butler deserves great praise for his seriously threatened Richmond and Petersburg. This, done with a reasonable expectation of getting a cate-South side, either north or south of the Appointance, while ignated are in reality merely employees of the Ordnance his army would be no more formidable there than any whose basis is a rock—the rock of the performance of the performance of the ordnance duties in wishes of those who urged his stay, and for the performance of the rock of the performance of the ordnance duties in the right time and a proceeded to the rock of the performance of the p the field, in the absence of legislation authorizing and skill in affecting his retreat at the right time and operative for seven days, for then Richmond would be It is rum ored that a cavalry command from the James the appointment of officers. This proviso, therefore, in so successful a manner as he did, but the trouble lies in his possession, but at the time the writer penned his the tide ebbs and flows that the existence of a great river crossed the Chickshominy yesterday at the Forge has the effect, under an error of fact apparant in terms, in this, the folly of forcing a body of men of the num communication, twenty-seven days had elasped, but and growing commerce with the Confederacy is the

> selected by a chief of bureau, which is plainly not in success. Whatever Gen. Butler's personal ideas may tified his position after falling back from the front of chandize to the Confederacy, and to bring cotton, tohave been, his army certainly felt perfectly confident of Drewry's Bluff, manned his fortifications, and built bacco, &c., in return; our ships are here with cargoes the pilot of having blundered wilfully. Whether this defeat. Little or no confidence, in fact, was placed in pontoon bridges across the Appointtox. That he had of merchandize and coals for our steamers, and to take the military ability of most of the Generals command. mobolized his army, and intended on the very night of away the produce the steamers bring us; and there the day upon which a peremptory order came for him | are more Confederates amongst us for the prosecution The disposition of Gen. Butler's forces the night be- to reinforce Grant, to throw 20,000 troops across the of this trade than any other nationality. Our merfore the battle was very bad and exceedingly unfortu- river, and march upon Petersburg. The writer knows chants, those from England and other countries are, heavy guns she will float off. But it will be necessary nate, he having a line of battle several miles long, and that the movement must have proved successful, but many of them at least, also engaged in this trade. but one line. The reserves were also few and badly dis- the much needed reinforcements for Grant baffled the But the two paragraps in the "Address" we allude

dilatory, unskillful, and unsatisfactory, and showed that The following telegrams contain the latest from But-

Our loss was very slight. The enemy's loss has not been ascertained. THURSDAY, June 2.-6 A. M.-Heavy firing again

occasionally heard on our right, but it appears to be This place could have been easily taken immediately af- of the same apparently objectless and resultless nature this Colony during the last few years, and the flourishter Butler's landing at Bermuda Hundred, and, as that of the two preceding days. It is evidently a ing condition to which it has attained. being on the South side of the Appemattox ruse on the part of Beauregard for the purpose of misriver and the junction of several railroads, leading us as to the real object he has in view. The tirely ignore and abnegate the real cause of our private find himself mistaken.

Richmond is ended, and candor must admit, though | Petersburg are prepared to deliver the city into our on the commerce and intercourse with the Confederacy with regret, that it was a failure attended with great hands. Beauregard is reported to be withdrawing his though hazardous, as legitimate and respectable; othertroops and artillery from our front, and to cover the wise we would make a war upon both with a view to

his heavy guns Mrs General Butler arrived at headquarters about seven o'clock this evening. She rode up from Bermureceived at Seven Pines, left Wilmington early last Wilderness, and to pollute the air about Spottsylvania da Hundreds in an ambulance. At ten o'clock the fine God and man" what policy might dictate should be ig-Court House; after letting his wounded perish of thirst band of the Eleventh regiment Pensylvania cavalry, nored and abnegated. or neglect, or in the devouring flames, on the spot Colonel Spear commanding, arrived on the ground where they had fallen, rather than, by sending a flag of and played a choice selection of tunes in honor of the

> A Scarcity of Cotton Thr. atened. Mr. McHenry. author of the "Cotton Trade," is stated by the London Index to have written a letter to the Standard, in which he says that the total stock of cotton in Europe and the Yankes States on 1st Janu ary, 1864, amounted to but 2 000,000 of bales, of 400 weight each. Of this stock the Federal States possis 400,000 bales leaving but 1,600 000 for Europe. Of bese 2 006,000 bales, six-sevenths are of a quality so interior as to be useless for all kinds of manufactures nuless with the admixture of a large proportion of the attempt to capture Petersburg yesterday. They advanced better sorts, which it is impossible to obtain. Such is in two columns. After several assaults upon our works in the supply. As to the d mand, it is sufficient to ob- which they were repulsed, they succeeded in flanking serve that in 1860 the manufacturers on both sides of about two hundred of our militia, causing them to retreat. the Atlantic apparently used up 6 000 000-really but with a loss of six killed and thirty wounded, including 4.500.000 -that is only the latter quantity was taken some of our best citizens. The militia fought by people using and wearing cotton goods. Suppos- like veterans. The Yankees then advanced to ing the wants of the world to be what they were four the suburbs, but at the opportune moment years ago, and deducting 300,000 bales that were sold Graham's battery opened upon them from the reservoir. every year in a manufactured condition to supply the Hill, simultaneously with Dearing's cavalry, charged them, Confederate States, the deficiency will be 2,200 000 bales-that is, the consumers who depend upon Europe and Yankeedom for their cotton goods will fall that far short of getting their supply.

> In the meantime the distress of the manufacturing districts, already sufficiently appalling, is increasing at a portentous rate. In the town of Preston alone twenty | Rev. W. Hall, Chaplain of the Washington Artillery, was eight mills had closed in January, and the number of also captured. persons entirely wit out work in consequence was 11, 209. The entire number of persons receiving charitable assistance is 26,000, all because the mills have stopped for the want of cotton. To such a condition has the inhuman "neutrality" of Lord Palmerston re-

> Of the 2,000 000 bales elluded to, a little more than half came from Iudia—that is to say, I,650 000 bales Mr. McHenry says there will not be a bale in the that the Federals had sustained a crushing defeat. The warehouse at the end of the year.

Tex on Confederate Schurittes.

It was a question once long debated, whether a Government has a right to tax its own credits. Alexander Hamilton maintained that to do so was, pro tunto. repudiation. It was a curtailment and reduction of e promise to pay, which the sanctity of contracts towards Roswell. forbade. It was argued further, that if the power to tax existed, it was unwise to exercise it, because of its effect on the public credit, and its depreciation of the Government securities.

The question has not been raised in the Confederacy. whether Congress may tax the bonds which the Government has issued. It is not controverted that such bonds may be taxed where no exemption was promised. But surely it would be neither just nor wise to discriminate against the public securities. To tax them has been with Gen. Johnston. more heavily than other forms of property, is for the Government to war upon its own offspring, to brane its own issues, to destroy its own credit. And yet this is what a proposition now pending before Congress, and which has gained favor in one body, clearly | patches say that the enemy attacked the Federal line on proposes to do.

The late Congress passed a tax on property of five everything was going on well. per cent. on its valuation. The inequality in the mode which Congress is proposing to remove, by a juster and lost a foot, and seven Colonels were wounded. should be applied evenly and impartially, or it will cre- of Lincoln and Hamlin. ate new hardships while relieving old ones. The proposition to which we have above referred is a case in point. The law, as proposed to be amended, will imoose twice or three times as heavy a tax on a thousand dollars, invested in Government securities, as upon the same sum invested in bank or railroad stock. The lat ter stock are valued according to their prices before the war; the former are taxed upon their present or war prices. Hence the inequality to which we have referred; and hence the burden and consequent disadvantage which Congress proposes to fasten on its own issues. It any difference is to be made, it should clearly be the other way. Government should make its own securities attractive, if it wishes to give them currency

If the prices of ante-war times are to be taken as the basis of taxation, the justest tax on Confederate bonds men. would be on their income, inasmuch as they cannot, with any accuracy, be assessed according to prices Missouri to reinforce Canby. which prevailed before they came into existence. It present values are chosen as the standard of taxation, the difficulty of assessment would be obviated. But it for Congress to adopt unequal standards of assessment, tion. and to place the double or triple burden where, it any where, it should show its favors, that we trust other counsels will prevail. All complaints will disappear before a uniform rule of assessment.

Richmond Sentinel.

From the Bahama (Nassau) Herald, May 18th.

Naisan's Prospert y. To review and analyze all public documents is the legitimate right and province of Journalism, especially when it can be done in the proper spirit and in good teste. In koking over our is ue of the 14th instant, to prevent the misfortune of his re-election. and after a more careful perusal of the "Address' presented by the Honorable House of Assembly "to His Excellency Governor Bayley," we deem it nothing more than right and proper to make some notes growing prosperity of our city on pechaps a different

The past two or three years have been years of pros perity to us, as owner and editor of the Herald, and we think have been to most of our citizens greatly advantageous; and we trankly own that our patronage and support have mainly arisen from consequences

growing out of communication and trade with " the L Girchy have been discharged. Confederate States" Lock to our harbor-it is filled with shipping ; ex

amine our warehouses -they are groaning under a heavy load of merchandize; visit our hotels and boarding-houses-they are filled with transients ;- and are true and real cause of our great private and public

to, are as follows: "Amongst the prominent beneficial schemes thus brought into operation, we may mention the regular Forress Monroe, Juce 2-At 7 o'clock vesterday system of steam communication with the Mother Country, the United States and the West Indies, as fall in the prices of provisions in all sections of the Gen. Butler's long and weak line successively, beating ler's left wing, and a spirited fight with musketry and well as more recently, steam communication amongst conceded by every one that they do, and at least they are his army by detail. He threw his force first upon artillery was kept up until 8 o'clock, when they were our own Islands, which, coupled with the establishment of the Royal Victoria Hotel, have in these times of Thirty rebel soldiers came into our lines yesterday political and commercial excitement, combined to bring the Bahamas into conspicuous notice, to facilitate mercantile enterprise, and to promote private as well as

public prosperity. "We may thus congratulate your Excellency and ourselves on the advancement which has been made by

If these two paragraphs do not as pointedly and enhend their import-that we do not understand our var- May 5, 1864, was received by Mr. B. Tuesday, and BERMUDA HUNDREDS, June 1st, 1864.—The rebel nacular. But perhaps the omission was accidental; if the Republican is indebted to him for his kindness in date such a traffic ? Is it just or generous to attribute inquires " what is my family to me without my coun- contemptibly absurd to need refutation. No one will trenchments. They also state that there is but a small eracy as a Beiligerent was it not to make honourable a staff were burt. Countingham, Jones, Trevet, and my

movement has made the late noisy demonstration with their stop; age; and we would never consent to enjoy prosperity if asbamed to own the source from which it might principally emanate. No nation-no community should in this enlightened age do " in the sight of

## TELEGRAPHIC

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863. by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the Dig trict Court of the Confederate States for the Northern

YANKEE ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE PETERSBURG.

RICHMOND, June 10th, 1864. The enemy, 5 000 strong, under Kau'z, made a desperate and the enemy fied in great confusion. The column advancing on Blankford road was repulsed by Sturdivant's battery, which arrived in time. Our reinforcements pursued the Yarkees several miles. The residence of Tim Rives was sacked and burned, and Mr. Rives carried off.

LATER FROM EUROPE. RICBM ND. June 10th, 1864. European advices to the 25th have been received.

Peli sier, the Duke of Malak ff, is dead. The news of the great battles in Virginia, caused great

sensation in England. The Times and Star regard Grant's success as undecisive. The Post expressed the conviction Herald and Globe pronounce the advance on Richmond a

FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10th, 1864. The enemy developed in force yesterday in our front at Ackworth, and on our extreme right, East of the Rail Road

There was partial skirmishing in the afternoon in front

of Hood's corps. Prisoners report the bridge at Etowah as rebuilt by the Yankees, and trains running to Ackworth. Sherman avoids every effort to bring him to an engage-

ment out of his breastworks. Captured Yankees say he has orders not to risk a general engagement. Gov Bown returned from the front yesterday, where he

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, June 10th, 1864. Northern dates of the 7th inst , state that Grant's dis-Saturday night, and was everywhere repulsed, and that

The correspondent of the Inquirer admits a loss of four of assessing values created inequalities in burdens, thousand at Coal Harbor on the 3d inst. General Tyler

more uniform rule. This is right; but the remedy | The caucusing at Baltimore indicated the renomination Gold is quoted at 1941. Sherman, in a dispatch dated at Ackworth, June 7th, 12

> road within one mile of Marietta. WESTERN NEWS-YANKEE REPORTS, &c.

o'clock, noon, says that he is in full possession of the rail-

MOBILE ALA., June 10th, 1864. [Special to the Register.] SENATOBIA, June 8 h .- Carby has been appointed Division Commander. Banks, Steele and Rosecranz retain their respective commands.

Mower is reported to have defeated Polignac on the 18th ult., on Yellow Bayou. The Confederate loss is said to have been 800: Federal loss .50.

- Sibly is moving on Southwestern Missouri, with 2,400

Six thousand infantry were ordered on the 10th ult. from

A raid is reported to have left Memphis for Corinth. Gold was quoted in Memphis at 225. bremont has been nominated for the Presidency and seems so evidently unjust, and so evidently impolitic, Cochrine for the Vice Presidency, by the Cleaveland Con-

Washington dispatches of the 2d say that 30,000 wound had been brought to the hospitale there.

FREMONT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

RICHMOND, June 10th, 1864. Fremont's letter accepting the Cleveland nomination, declares Lincoln's administration a m. tary dictatorship, without unity of action or vigor of execution. He says if an acceptable man is nominated at Baltimore he will not be a candidate. If Lincoln should be nominated, there is no alternative but to organize every element of opposition

The Herald says that Fremont's position secures the de-

NO CHANGE IN MILLITARY AFFAIRS. \_ R.CHMOND, June 10th, 1864. No change in the situation of the two armies. All quiet

> EUROPEAN NEWS. RICHMOND June 10th, 1884.

The steam rams built by the Lairda have been purchased by the English government. The crew of the schooner J. The Liverpool cotton market was steady.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

BICHMOND, June 10th, 1/64. The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the to purchase rations and lorage. Most of the day was spent in secret session. The House passed the Senate bill for the relief of the States holdi g old currency, and designeed to the Senate

amendments to the bill amending the tax laws. A commit-

tee of conference will be the result.

Congress will probably adj urn to-morrow

THE FEDERAL STEAMER KEARSAGE .- The United blockade runner laden with cotton, and proceeded to Ostend to revictual. The Captain had an Ostend pilot on board to whom he left the navigation of the ship. Suddenly she was carried against the Leopold embankment, and grazed the flood gate. The captain rushed on deck in a state of great indignation, and accased was so or not, the vessel, which is a fine three master of 1000 tons was fixed firmly, and no exertions could get her off. She bore her position very well however. and it is expected that when she is lightened of her

federates and blockade runners will have it all their own way .- Liver pool Journal of Commerce, Ap. il 17. DECLINE IN PRICES .- A gentleman recently from Mobile, Ala, informs us that there has been a great country not affected by the presence of the army .-Corn meal is selling in Mobile at \$2 50; bacon \$2 50. butter \$3 00. In the cane-brake counties around salma, corn was in great abundance, and freely offered at

to take her into dock and in the meanwhile the Con-

\$2 00, without finding purchasers. Horses were much cheaper than they have been for some time past. A horse that three months since would have brought \$1500 in Selma, can now oe bought at from \$300 to \$500. Gold is worth about thirteen for one, and falling.

Our Victory in Trans\_Mississippl, A private letter to Jas. M. Booker, E.q., of Lynch-

"We have just had one of the most successful three general engagements and several minor battles,